

Kentucky Gazette.

NUMB XXXIV]

Quicquid agunt homines—nostri farrago libelli. Juv. Sat. 8. v. 85.

[VOL. VI

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1793.

LEXINGTON; Printed by JOHN BRADFORD, at his Office on Cross Street; where Subscriptions, (at Fifteen Shillings per Annum) Advertisements &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in its different branches done with care and expedition.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.

LIST of APPOINTMENTS made during the second Session of the Second Congress of the United States.

Zebulon Hollingsworth, Attorney for the United States, in the Maryland district, vice Potts, resigned.

Copland Parker, Surveyor of the Port of Smithfield, vice James Wells, resigned.

James Gibbon, Inspector of Survey No. 4, in Virginia, vice Thomas Newton, jun. resigned.

John Armistead, Surveyor of the port of Plymouth, in North Carolina, vice Thomas Davis Freeman.

Thomas Parker, Attorney for the United States in the South Carolina district, vice John I. Pringle, resigned.

Thomas Moffat, Surveyor of the port of Fredericksburg, in Virginia, vice William Lewis, appointed Keeper of the light-house on Cape Henry.

Benjamin Joy, of Massachusetts, Consul of the United States at Calcutta, and other ports and places on the coast of India, in Asia.

Benjamin Harwood, Commissioner of Loans, in the state of Maryland, vice Thomas Harwood, resigned.

William Richardson, Inspector of the Revenue for survey No. 3, in Maryland.

Thomas Overton, Inspector of the Revenue for survey No. 1, North Carolina, vice James Reed, resigned.

Thomas Benbury, Inspector of the Revenue for survey No. 2, North Carolina: his commission as Inspector of No. 3, being vacated in consequence of an alteration in the surveys.

Daniel McKissack, Inspector of the Revenue for survey No. 5, North Carolina, vice Joseph McDowell, resigned.

Henry Voigt, of Pennsylvania, Chief-Coiner in the Mint of the United States.

Samuel Tredwell, Collector and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Edenton, North Carolina, and Inspector of survey No. 2, in the North Carolina District, vice Thomas Benbury, deceased.

Edward Weyman, Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Charleston, South Carolina, vice Edward Weyman, sen. deceased.

George Nicholas, Attorney for the United States in the District of Kentucky, vice William Murray, resigned.

William Munson, Surveyor and Inspector of the port of New-Haven, in Connecticut, vice Hezekiah Rogers, resigned.

Nathaniel Cutting of Massachusetts, Consul of the United States,

for the port of Havre de-Grace.

Edward Eox, Consul of the United States at Palmouth, in the kingdom of Great-Britain.

Joseph Yznard, Consul of the United States, at Cadiz in Spain.

Robert Montgomery, Consul of the United States at the port of Alicante, in Spain.

John Parish, Consul of the United States at Hamburg.

Henry Cooper, of Pennsylvania, Consul for the United States in the island of Santa Croix.

David Matthew Clarkson, of Pennsylvania, Consul of the United States for the island of St. Eustatius.

Benjamin Hannell Phillips, of Pennsylvania, Consul of the United States in the island of Curacao.

Samuel Cooper, Johnnot, of Massachusetts, Consul of the United States at Demarara.

Michael Murphy, Consul of the United States at Malaga, in Spain.

James Greenleaf, of Massachusetts, Consul of the United States, at Amsterdam.

Benjamin Lincoln, of Massachusetts, Beverly Randolph of Virginia, and Timothy Pickering of Pennsylvania, Commissioners on the part of the United States, for holding a treaty with the hostile Indians.

William Patterson, of New-Jersey, Associate Justice of the Supreme court of the United States, vice Thomas Johnston, resigned.

Melancthon Lloyd Woolsey, Collector of the district of Champlain, in the state of New-York.

William Thompson, Collector for the port of Hardwick, in the state of Georgia.

March 20.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cape Francois, dated Feb. 18, to a house in New York.

Since our arrival, there has been a great battle fought with the negroes, in which 400 were killed, as many taken prisoners, and a great number dispersed. A grand house belonging to their general, which they had built for him, fell into the hands of the whites; and I am told it was as elegantly finished and furnished as if it had belonged to the first planter in the colony. The plains are cleared to the extent of 25 leagues, and the blacks driven back to the mountains. It is expected that a number of the planters will very shortly return to their desolated estates. There was a great insurrection of the mulattoes here in the beginning of December; they demanded to be admitted as officers in the regiments then arrived from France; they were denied—flew to arms—seized the out-ports—turned the cannon upon the town—fought and fired in the streets—terror and confusion ensued. They stuck firm to what they had undertaken; swore they would die to a man, or carry their point. Their numbers were amazingly assisted by the free ne-

groes, and at length the whites found it prudent to admit them both into the municipality. So now we see mulatto and black officers, strutting about in uniform, equipt a la militaire.

We understand Col. Procter is returned to this city from his mission to the Indian country N. W. of the Ohio, relative to a treaty of peace. It is said, he went no further than Legionville, about thirty miles N. W. of Pittsburgh, where he received information from the Complanter, that his people seemed inclined for war, and it might not be prudent for the Colonel to pay a visit.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated February 8th. (By the Dominie Terry, Cap. Dehart.)

The post brings this day, a certainty of the execution of the King of France, on the 21st of January last, between 10 and 11 o'clock of that day. It is said he supported himself with great courage on the occasion; mounted the scaffold with cool deliberation, and attempted to make a speech which tended to his innocence;—however, the troops were ordered immediately to beat their drums and sound their trumpets, in order to prevent his being heard; which he perceiving, made a reverence to all around him, and laid his head on the block, which was immediately severed from his body. A hole was dug in the Temple Court, near the scaffold, where the head and trunk were thrown, then filled up with earth, and paved. As soon as the execution was effected, three huzzas were given by the spectators, hats thrown in the air, and it is said the executioners and many near the scaffold dipped their buttons in the King's blood, as marks of victory and triumph.

The Queen and the King's sister were put into the common goal, and committed to civil justice for examination and sentence. A report prevails that they were put to death two days after.

In addition to the above, Captain Dehart mentions, that previous to his leaving Lisbon (which was on the 9th of February) a number of French royalists there had put on mourning for the King, which is a proof that they considered the news as brought by the post, true.

It is mentioned in a letter from Burlington (Vermont) that an inhabitant of that place, in digging a well, found frogs at the depth of 40 feet, which from every circumstance must have lain there from time immemorial. When first discovered, they were apparently dead, but upon being exposed to the air they soon became alive and hopped about. Those of them which were not conveyed to the water, perished in a few

minutes, but those that were, became good frogs, and 'found (says the writer) I dare say, a happy re-surrection.'

The old court-game of keeping, up a spirit of dissention in Ireland, on the score of Catholic and Protestant, seems verging to an end. A large new chapel, upon a liberal plan, is now erected at Lisburne, in that island; wherein, in November last, a congregation for the first time, assembled of not less than one thousand persons, catholics and protestants indiscriminately, for the purpose of public worship.

The Roman Catholics of Ireland have sent a deputation to attend the Levee at St. James's, and present a petition to the King enumerating the multiplied grievances they labor under, complaining of the severities, disqualifications, and oppressions under which they groan, merely for exercising a freedom of opinion in religious matters, and praying that they may be put upon a footing with other British subjects in that respect.

Instead of reviling the French republicans as monsters, the friends of royalty in this country should rather admire at their patience in so long deferring the fate of their perjured monarch, whose blood is probably considered as an atonement for the safety of many guilty thousands that are still suffered to remain in the bosom of France. Who but must execrate the vices inseparable from a throne, and the murderous principles of the abettors of monarchy, when he recollects what was to have been the fate of the republicans of Paris, had the Duke of Brunswick reached that capital with his army in full force!—Let the following document declare it, which the reader may depend upon as deduced from unquestionable authority.—The plan of the emperor and the king of Prussia for the campaign of 1793, was, if possible, to penetrate as far as Paris. When the army had entered Paris, the inhabitants were to have been assembled on the commons. A discrimination was then to be made: the revolutionists were to be put to death. The particular fate of the rest was not expressly mentioned. Very probably however, the system of the emperor was to be adhered to, who, in his manifestos, had ordered all his governors of towns not to spare any, on the least appearance of revolt, except women and children, and in case of illegal opposition, to burn all the public stores, magazines of powder, &c. and set fire to the towns, as it was thought proper to leave the country desart rather than inhabited by rebels. Such was the language of the combined Kings. In all cases, the houses of the revolutionists were to be delivered up to plunder, and such goods as should chance to be saved were to be con-

sificated to the use of the king. There was also an agreement between the combined courts, not to receive into their dominions any republican revolutionist; and the life of proscription was to be extended to those who had after a certain time removed into foreign countries; and finally, that war was to be declared against all powers who should evade, or not agree to the above league, and a manifesto to be published in consequence thereof.

A French paper (*Patriste Français*) gives us the following scale of Beings, beginning with the most sublime of all & descending to the lowest dregs of hisviffible and inviffible creation; viz. God—Angel—a tyrant killer—a philanthropist, an honest man—a labourer—a foolish cowardly citizen—a monk—a faint—a hero—a king—the devil—(credit is given for the above scale to an English Republican.)

Extract of a letter from Tobago, Feb. 14.

'Last week about 300 French regulars made a descent upon this island. One seventy four, two sixty-fours and two frigates anchored in Cow's Bay, and demanded a surrender of the island. The militia are continually under arms, and we have every reason to expect a war between England and France.'

Letters from Europe generally assert that war between Great-Britain and France was considered as inevitable; and that, as many of the European powers would probably take the field this summer against France, there would be an immense demand for American provisions from the French, who were making every necessary preparation to face their enemies.

LEXINGTON, May 11.

[From the National Gazette.]

[Continued from our last.]

Minutes of enquiry into the official conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury on several of the resolutions moved by Mr. Giles.—Thursday, Feb. 28.—The House in committee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.

Mr. Fitzsimons observed on the first charge in the resolution, that as the interest of the money borrowed in Europe is payable where borrowed, it was economical in the secretary to pay that interest with monies there, which were to be drawn here, and replace the sum by taking the amount from the funds here destined for that payment. A financial operation of this nature is simple, and saves the trouble of drawing with one hand and remitting with the other. He conceived there was no just foundation for the first charge.

Mr. Lawrence said that when the resolutions calling for information from the treasury department were first brought forward, the public mind was impressed with an idea, that there were monies unaccounted for; this charge is now dropped, and it is honorable to the officer concerned that after much probing nothing is found to support it. The enquiry now is, whether a debt was paid out of this or that fund. He did not admit the fact, that it was paid out of any other monies, than what Law strictly warranted. He went into a history of the business from its origin. He stated the nature

and purposes of the loans. There was nothing to prevent the President, he said, to consolidate the two loans, provided such an arrangement did not interfere with the purposes intended by them. The President employed the secretary to obtain the loans under the joint authority of both acts, as it was found that the object could best be carried into effect by such an arrangement. The money thus borrowed, became subject to the appropriations of both acts, and not exclusively for the payment of the foreign debt. Then as part of that money was subject to be drawn here for the redemption of the domestic debt, and the interest of the loan was to be paid with domestic funds, it was perfectly reasonable to avoid further drafts and remittances, to pay the debt there with money there, and replace it here with money already here. The fact stated in the first part of the resolution is by this plain state of the case substantially refuted, and appears altogether unfounded; but if the facts are proved, what is implied? No injury to the interests of the community; the intention of the legislature has been in every point fulfilled. If the Secretary had acted differently, he would have been guilty of an abridgment, and to blame for sacrificing the public interest, and neglecting the spirit of the law for a strict and unprofitable observance of its dead letter.

Mr. Sedgwick by adverting to the speech of the President and report of the Secretary, had shown that the legislature had been made acquainted with the drafts, and sanctioned future ones on the same principles. The latter part of the first resolution criminales the secretary for making them without instructions from the President. Even if this was the case, he did not know whether this was really reprehensible. He defended it on this ground, that the Secretary is the officer appointed by law to superintend the finances and apply all monies agreeably to appropriations. He took a view of the business as stated by Mr. Lawrence, and concluded by asking, whether if the Secretary was found on a critical examination to have deviated in a trifle from the letter of the law, such a deviation was sufficient to warrant the alarm's being sounded from St. Croix to St. Mary's, and whether the precious time of the house, at the close of the session with a variety of business on their hands, should be taken up in so unprofitable and frivolous an investigation?

Mr. Giles said the transaction alluded to by the gentleman to controvert the fact laid down in the first part of the resolution before the committee, was not so immaterial as they had endeavored to shew it. It was not merely a financial operation to avoid the necessity of drawing and remitting. The truth was, that the Secretary had drawn over near 3,000,000 of dollars. The President's authority was limited to 2,000,000.

Mr. Lawrence was of opinion, that if the President, or his agent, had drawn the whole amount of the money obtained under both loans, he could not be said to have gone beyond his authority. He was authorized to borrow 12,000,000 to pay the arrears on the foreign debt, and to modify the whole. In the execution of this trust he might have found it advisable to draw to the country the whole of that sum. It had been found advisable for part, and to pay the French by shipping produce to St. Domingo. If the money expended for supplies to St. Domingo is deducted, the balance will be found less than 2,000,000.

The committee reported progress, and obtained leave to sit to-morrow.

FRIDAY, March 11.

Mr. Sedgwick opened the debate, by calling for the reading of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to Mr. Short, of the first of September 1790, shewing the objects and general views of the Secretary, relative to the negotiation of the loans under the two acts authorizing them.

Mr. Barnwell, then rose and addressed the chairman as follows:—

Before I proceed to discuss the observations which yesterday fell from the gentleman who introduced the resolutions now before us, I cannot refrain from saying, that I am extremely happy, that in passing through the medium of that gentleman's examination, this subject has changed its hue from the foul coloring of speculation to the milder coloring of an illegal exercise of discretion and a want of politeness in the Secretary of the Treasury. I feel happy, because I always am so when any man charged with guilt can acquit himself; and the more so now when a man in high responsible office and high in the estimation of his countrymen, can reduce a charge from a quality calculated to have excited an alarm, even in *Pantheism*, to such a shape as I fancy will scarce serve to satisfy the uncommon curiosity which it appears to have excited. As I have never been in the habit of taking notes, I shall depend upon memory in answering the gentleman from Virginia; altho I imagine as that gentleman usually sticks very close to his point, whatever it may be, that in pursuing his charges I shall substantially answer his arguments.

In commenting upon the two first resolutions to which I am by order confined, I shall consider in the first instance, what regards the right of drawing money into this country—the gentleman appears not to have considered the law properly, for there cannot be a doubt that the President had a right to make what arrangements he pleased in order to attain what he might consider a proper modification of the debt due by the United States abroad;—he might have borrowed the money here or have paid here;—he might have borrowed the money in England, or wherever he thought fit. I will ask the gentleman by what precise authority he borrowed the money in Amsterdam and Antwerp and paid it Paris; certainly by none but that discretion which has been depended upon to modify the debt in the manner most conducive to the interest of the United States. I take it then for granted, Mr. Chairman, that the right of the President to draw the money borrowed here, or to send it any where must be conceded: The question will then arise, whether the Secretary of the Treasury had a right to do this or no, and whether this has not been done without, nay, against the instructions of the President. I really consider this as one of the most extraordinary cases that I have ever known exhibited. Let us consider

its form; a highly important trust of no lesser import than the discretionary use of 12,000,000 of dollars is placed in the President of the United States. He by a general commission and by special instructions, deposes this power to the Secretary of the Treasury, stating that he is to conform to these and whatever instructions he might from time to time give him. Let any man seriously examine these powers, and I am of opinion that the Secretary under these had a right to draw if he thought proper, unless instructed to the contrary: For the President conveys a complete power to modify the debt, provided that it should be with all convenient dispatch applied to pay the principal and interest due to France; for where the payments are to be made, is certainly left to the Secretary. In this has not been exercised advantageously this is another circumstance which the gentleman himself has not questioned. But says the gentleman, the Secretary under these instructions had no special authority to draw, notwithstanding which he began to draw in 1790 and has continued to draw at different times into this country the enormous sum of 3,000,000 of dollars and therefore he must have done this without, nay, against the instructions of the President, who it is performed having delegated this great trust, has never for three years enquired into the performance of it.

Can this be the inference of common sense—can this be the inference of the experience which we have had of the President; one of the prominent features of a whole character always has been an industry to investigate particulars, as remarkable as his facility to transact general. If then instructions have not been given or have been exceeded, was it necessary for us to come in aid of the President, be who by our law has the power which we ourselves cannot exercise of removing any of the executive officers at pleasure; certainly cannot be necessary; for as this officer continues to act, we must conclude, that he has either acted by instructions, or in such manner as to have given satisfaction to his principal without them. Really, Mr. Chairman, I cannot but believe that if suspicion had not led the gentleman from Virginia away, the usual correctness of his understanding would have prevented him from pursuing such an ignis fatuus as this.

Thus far I think I have shewn that the President of the United States certainly had the authority to draw the sums borrowed here and that both under his commission and his instructions given, and inevitably implied, the Secretary had also this power to do this. I shall therefore now proceed to a more special consideration of this first charge, that the Secretary has violated the law in applying a portion of the principal borrowed to the payment of the interest falling due upon that principal, which was not authorized by law.

(To be continued.)

On Tuesday the 30th ult, the Indians took two men prisoners on Braffes' creek; previous to which, one of them was slightly wounded in the thigh: after taking them some distance, they tomahawked and scalped the wounded man, who was found and brought home alive, and was living on Sunday last, but there is little hopes of his recovery.

The army under the command of Maj. Gen. Wayne, passed Limestone last Sunday morning, on their way to Fort Washington.

On Wednesday last the election for Representatives for this County closed, and the following gentlemen were returned:

David Walker,

James Hughes,
Edmund Bullock,
Joseph Crocker,
John Couch,
Thomas January,
Robert Frier,
Reuben Searcy.

We also learn that the members returned for the following counties are.

BOURBON.

Norley Conn,
James Smith,
Horatio Hall,
Thomas McManahan.

SCOTT.

William Henry,
John Grant.

CLARK.

James McMillin,
Richard Hickman.

WOODFORD.

Humphrey Marshall,
Bennett Pemberton.

A PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency ANTHONY WAYNE, Major General, and Commander in Chief of the Legion of the United States of America.

WHEREAS the President of the United States of America, did nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has appointed three Commissioners to hold treaty with the hostile Indians at the lower Sandusky on or about the 1st of June next ensuing to endeavor to effect a permanent peace with those Indians.

And whereas it would be highly improper that any hostile attempts should be made against any of the Indian towns or settlements, whilst the aforesaid treaty is pending.

I am therefore ordered by the President and I do hereby in his name most solemnly forbid and restrain any attempts being made against any of the Indian towns or settlements until the result of the aforesaid treaty is known. Given under my hand and seal at head quarters, Lexington, the twenty second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand, seven hundred and ninety-three, and XVth year of the independence of the United States.

ANTY. WAYNE.

By order of the Commander in chief.

H. DE BUITS, A. D. C.

FOR PITTSBURG.

The new Boat

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, WILLIAM THERON, Master.

To sail in a few days from Frankfort.

She is a well built, handsome Boat, built in Lexington through several Streets of which the rowed 14 oars, and came to on Wednesday evening last at the lower end of the Town on her passage to Frankfort.—For freight or passage apply to

PETER JANUARY & SON.

GEORGE ELLIOTT,

HAS erected a FULMILL in Lincoln county, on Dick's river, about two miles above Myers's mill at the mouth of the Hanging fork, where he carries on the fulling business in all its various branches. Also an OIL-MILL. All persons who have Cloth to full, or who are in want of Oil, will have particular attention paid to their orders in either of the above branches.

I have lately removed from Virginia, and settled in this place, where I propose to resume the practice of the law. I mean to attend the Court of Appeals, the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and County Court of Fayette.

Should however my services be asked for in cases at issue in any other of the Courts I am willing to render them.

JOHN BRECKENRIDE.

Lexington, May 6.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to JOHN MOYLAN, to make payment before the 4th day of July next, to enable the subscriber to comply with the said Moylan's engagements. It is expected from the indulgence hitherto given that each person will make immediate payment, otherwise proper (tho disagreeable) steps will be taken to compel them, without respect of persons.

DENNIS MCCARTHY,

For

JOHN MOYLAN.

Lexington, May 11.
Said MOYLAN, has on hand, at his STORE in Lexington, a general assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, consisting of
Irish Linens,
Mullin and Cambricks,
Fine and superfine broad Cloths,
Coatings,
Duff Blankets,
Bed Rugs,
Wilton Carpeting,
Callimancoes,
Durants,
Shallons,
Silk,
Mullin and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Men's patent and Lady's Cotton Hose,
Chimizes,
Calicoes,
Fine black Lace,
Twine,
Shaving boxes,
Razors,
Tea Trays,
Carving knives,
Hard-metal Spoons,
Spectacles,
Brass scales and weights,
Money scales,
Pistols and Holsters,
Japanned Candlesticks,
Snuffers,
Quart Black Jacks,
Patent and common plated buckles,
Carpenter's Rules and moulding Planes,
Cooper's Hovels,
Rim locks,
Stock Locks,
Patent and common door latches,
Plated Spurs,
Gun Locks,
Ladies Bonnet pins,
Cotton Cards,
Malon's Trowels,
Sauce Pans,
Korfe bruliers,
Queens ware,
Iron mortars,
Pots,
Scythes,
Men's and Women's Shoes,
Sadlery and a variety of Trimmings,
Tea,
Pepper,
Ginger,
Cloves,
Mace,
Cinnamon,
Allum,
Madder,
Redwood, &c.

Which will be disposed of for Cash, Country made linen, and Sugar, Whiskey and Bacon.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, near Clear creek, in Woodford county, a Shetland mare, four years old, a feet 10 inches high, a blaze in her forehead, 3 white feet, branded on the near shoulder with the letter P. Appraised to \$120. Thomas Howard.

January 23, 1793.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, one mile and a half from Miller's mill, a black steer, 3 years old, this Spring, marked with a crop and sits in the right ear, and a half crop and sits in the left. Appraised to \$115. Jacob Jones.

February 16.

Strayed or stolen some time about the twentieth of March last, from Louisville, in the county of Jefferson, a bay mare, six years old, fifteen hands high, a small star in her forehead, never docked, but the hair from the under part of her tail has been much scraped off, by which it shows somewhat like a long switch. She had when she went away a small fore on the hinder part of her back, resembling a set fast. I will give one-half guinea to any person who will forward me such information to that I may get her again, or one guinea to any one who will deliver her to me.

JOHN HARRISON.

Louisville April 27.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

By the subscriber, a Hand that once knows the skin-dressing business.

GEORGE HYGLE, who has for sale, white Leather for Saddlers.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable House and Lot near the Public Square, at the sign of General Washington, in the town of Danville. There is a good two story log house on it thirty-five by twenty-four feet, completely finished in sides, a good and convenient Kitchen and Garden with two good log Sables. The terms may be known by applying, Capt. W. Strong, in Danville, or the Subscriber now in Lexington.

FREDERICK BAKER.

May 10.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on Lexington, Bourbon county, near Drapier's mills, a gray Steer 2 years old, marked with a crop and appraised to \$115.

Joshua Hill.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Fayette county, on the waters of Clear creek, a gray Steer, 2 years old, (but has since been cut) 13 and a half hands high, 3 years old, last Spring, neither docked nor branded, appraised to \$120.

Win. Scott.

Sep 20, 1791.

TAKEN up in Bourbon county on Danielson creek, a forest horse, 13 years old, no brands perceivable, about 13 and a half hands high, but the poll evil and is hipshot, has an old bell on, by \$2. Elijah Scott.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Clarke county, near the creek, an old gray Mare, 2 years old, 4 feet 3 or 4 inches high, neither docked nor branded, some white hairs in the end of her tail, appraised to \$8.

Samuel Haden.

March 20.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the near bank of the Meric river, near Coffey's mills, a bay horse, 3 years old, about 13 hands 3 inches high, branded on the near jaw R on the near shoulder R on the near buttock H and on the near cushion P; appraised to \$8.

Stephen Ashby.

Oct. 9, 1792.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living near the forks of Elk Horn, two years old horse colts—one two years old last Spring, neither docked nor branded, about fourteen hands high, crests natural, appraised to \$7-10. The other, one year old last Spring, with a star in his forehead, neither docked nor branded, about twelve and a half hands high, appraised to \$5-10.

John M. Andra.

A Court of Quarter Sessions held for the County of Nelson, at the Court house in Baldo Town, on Wednesday the 10th of April, 1793.

Philemon Waters, Complainant.

Against Nathan Heald, Defendant.

In CHANCERY.

THE said Defendant not having entered his appearance according to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is an inhabitant of this Commonwealth; on the motion of the Complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear on the first day of our next Court of Quarter Sessions, & answer the Complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively.

A Copy Test.

BEN GRAYSON, C. O. S. P. T.

I HAVE FOR SALE A QUANTITY OF

Gun Powder

At my powder mill on South Fork about six miles from Lexington, of a superior quality, by the large or small quantity, at 3 p per lb. with an allowance to those who purchase a large quantity.

RICHARD FOLEY.

April 27.

TO BE LET TO THE LOWEST BIDDER.

ON the fourth Tuesday in May next, the building of a Court-house, of brick or stone, in Washington county; a plan of which may be exhibited on the day of sale, or may be seen at any time before, by application to Henry Lee or George Lewis, in Washington.

Henry Lee,

Thos. Waring,

George Lewis,

Robert Rankin,

John Machin.

April 13.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Hardin county, a black Mare, not docked supposed to be four years old, about 13 hands high, natural crests, appraised to \$4.

John Perreze.

Swanton valley March 1, 1793, \$

TAKEN up by the subscriber near Mayor Grant's on Lee Gray horse, about 13 years old, 15 hands high, no brand, shod with Breach bands. Appraised to \$20.

John Henderson.

March, 1793.

A LARGE company will start with a keel bottom'd Boat, and two Persons, the eighth day of June, destined for Pittsburgh, at which time it will be expected that every man may be well armed.

Nathaniel Allen,

David Brodrick.

Washington, April, 1793.

ALL persons indebted to me either by note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment, as I am determined, without respect to persons, to give no longer indulgence.

Stephen Collins.

April 17.

AS there has been many trespasses committed on the lands held by the heirs of Mr. Angus McDaniel, lying on the waters of South Elk Horn, such as falling saleable timber, getting back for tanning, destroying a number of sugar trees &c. This is to caution them in future, who may trespass the like, that they may expect to be dealt with as the law will direct.

Benjamin S. Coe.

April 16.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.
IMPROPTU
ON THE TRIAL OF LOUIS XVI.

TRY your late king, by no means no
Behave like men, and let him go;
To try him argues want of sense,
And tends to give him consequence.
O be Philosophers and say,
Go once our Monarch go your way,
There's money, where you please go
"Spend it,"
"And take your life and learn to mend
"it!"

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

From the *Richm. and Chronicl.*
LITTLE Girl, in the City of
Richmond, having bought a neat
Doll at a Toy Shop, in bringing it
home, lost one of its legs, and being
asked by her parents, what she would
do with it? answered, "I will pull
out one of its eyes, and then petition the
next Assembly, or the Common Hall,
and they will give it a pension of forty-
five pounds per annum, which sum would
buy a cargo of Dolls!"

TO BE LET

TO THE LOWEST BIDDER.
On the third Tuesday in May
next, at Bourbon Court house,
THE building a Stone Jail.
Twenty-six feet long and
Twenty feet wide, two stories
high, the walls of the lower
story to be three feet thick,
the upper story two, a good
strong roof covered with join-
shingles. A draft of the build-
ing may be seen at any time
before the work is let, by ap-
plication to either of the com-
missioners. Bond and security
will be required of the under-
taker for the performance of
the work.

ALOIN MONTJOY,
JAMES DUNCAN, Comm.
JOHN ALLEN,
Boulbon, March 30, 1793.

I WISH to dispose of my Saw-
Mill: I will either sell or
rent for one year or a term of
years. Property will be taken
in payment for the greatest part,
or any just debts that are a-
gainst me. The said mill is in
good repair, and as well situa-
ted as any in the State.

WILLIAM HUGHES,
Hanging fork Dick's River.

WANTED an apprentice to the
Copper-Smith's business. A
lad of about 14 years of age, under
good character will be taken.
CHARLES WHITE, copper-smith,
Lexington, April 27.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Fay-
ette county, on the waters of Boone
creek, a small sorrel horse, about 4 feet
6 or 7 inches high, has a blaze face and
some white occasioned by working with a
collar, he has lost his left eye, has a
short switch tail, branded nearly thus

as judged to be about 16 years old, ap-
praised to £4.
John Ellis,
December 27, 1792.

TAKEN up by the subscriber near
Boone's old station, a bay horse
colt, two years old, about twelve hands
high, neither docketed nor branded; ap-
praised to £2.

James Bentley,
Jan. 18,

WILLIAM HUGHES & Co.

At their **STORE** in the house lately oc-
cupied by Mr. Cornelius Beatty,
have for sale a large and excellent
assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

A BEAUTIFUL collection of La-
die's Hats, white, black, brown,
blue, pink and Seagreen; which they
will dispose of on the most reasona-
ble terms for Cash, Whiskey, Bacon
and Sugar.

They have also a large quantity
of assorted Nails 4 1/2, 5 1/2, 6 1/2, 7 1/2,
8 1/2, & 10d. -- Hollow and window
Glaz 7 by 9, 8 by 10 & 10 by 12 --
A large quantity of cast and bar iron
of various quality. And a small quan-
tity of genuine and excellent Madel-
ra Wine.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living
on Hancock near Stroud's station,
in June last, a sorrel Horse, of four
years old, about 14 hands high, a switch
tail no brand or ear mark, blind of the
left eye: the owner is hereby desired to
come and prove his property and pay char-
ges and take him away.

Samuel Whitesides

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on
South Elkhorn, above John San-
der's, Fayette county, three head of cat-
tle, to wit: one brindled Cow, with a star
in her forehead, has been boored in the
horn with a gimble, not marked, some
white under the belly, appraised to £2 10
One brindled Steer, two years
old and upwards, marked with a small
flesh crop off the right, and a half
spade in the left ear, appraised to £2 6
The other a small brindled Steer, one year
old and upwards, marked with a crop off
the right and a half spade in the left ear,
appraised to £1 5.

Thomas Roberts,
December 1792. **W. T. sp**

TAKEN up by the subscriber living
on Irwin creek, the waters of Lick-
ing in Bourbon county, near Coleman's
station a two year old black mare colt a-
bout 4 feet high. Appraised to £4.

John Ellison,
April 9, 1793.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living
on Bull-shin a branch of Brothers's
creek in Shelby county, a black Mare,
with a small star in her forehead, not
docted, about 14 hands high, a natural
troter, branded on the near shoulder
and buttock but not legible, four years
old this spring. Appraised to £7-10.

Peter Deale,
February 11, 1793. **W. J. C. sp.**

TAKEN up by the subscriber living
on the waters of Flemming (a branch
of Licking) near Major Stocton's sta-
tion, a red bay horse colt, 1 year old past,
the left hind foot white, a crooked blaze
in the face, no brand visible, between 12
and 13 hands high, appraised to £5.

Alexander Lee,
December 25, 1792.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on
Salt river, in Mercer county,
near Harrodsburg, a bright bay horse,
with a dark mane and tail, 3 years old,
about 13 hands and a half high, both
hind feet white, and his near fore foot
and part of the off fore foot, branded
on the near shoulder with an H in a piece, has
a star and hip, a natural troter; ap-
praised to £5.

Samuel Timmons;
Sept. 25, 1792.

At a Court of Quarter Sessions held
for the county of Bourbon, at the
Court house in the County aforesaid,
on Wednesday the 20th day of Fe-
bruary, 1793:
John Wilkins, }
Charles Wilkins, } Complainants.
Alexander Scott }
Against
William Duer and }
George Michael Bedinger. } Defds.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Duer not ha-
ving entered his appearance
according to act of Assembly &
the rules of this Court and it ap-
pearing to the satisfaction of the
Court that he is no inhabitant
of this Commonwealth; on the
motion of the complainants by
their council it is ordered that
the said defendant do appear on
the first day of the next court of
quarter sessions and answer the
complainant's bill, and that a
copy of this order be forthwith
inserted in the Kentucky Gazette
for two months successively and
published some Sunday at the
front door of the Baptist meet-
ing house, near Cooper's run,
immediately after divine service.
A Copy, Teste
JAMES LANIER, C. C. Q. S

CRAIG, PARKER & Co's
PAPER MANUFACTORY,

IS now actually making paper,
and we make no doubt but
that in the course of this spring,
we shall be able to furnish this
state in all kinds of paper, pro-
vided we can get a sufficient
supply of rags; nor have we a-
ny reason to fear, from the suc-
cess we have already had in col-
lecting rags, but that we shall be
plentifully supplied, provided
the good people of this state can
be prevailed on to save them,
and as the prosecution of this
business depends entirely on
that article, we earnestly hope
that the importance of the ma-
nufacture to the state at large,
is a sufficient argument to the
individuals to save their rags.

CRAIG, PARKER & Co.
March 29, 1793.

IRWIN & BRYSON

HAVE removed their store to the
new stone house in Lexington, op-
posite to Mr. Robert Barr's, next door to
Mr. Lewis's tavern, where they have a
general assortment of Merchandise which
will be sold on low terms for cash.

The inhabitants of Kentucky are
hereby informed that if they will save
their house and field ashes, clean and
dry, that we will purchase all that
may be offered in the course of next
Summer and give a generous price, as
we intend setting up Pet. Ass manu-
facture: Public notice will be given in
future of the different places throughout
the State, where ashes will be received.
I. & B.
Lexington, Feb. 2, 1793.

BLANK
WARRANTS and EXECUTI-
ONS,

For County Court Magistrates, may
be had at this Office.

A few copies of the
A C T S
Of the last session of Assembly, for
sale at this Office.

Scotch and Rappee SNUFF

Made and sold by
EDMUND FURSELL,
At his SNUFF-MILL, in Baird's
Town, Nelson County,

WHERE gentlemen store-
keepers and others, may
be supplied by the large or small
quantity on lower terms than at
Philadelphia or Baltimore, pack-
ed in kegs, bladders or papers
of pound, half pound, 13d. and
qd. papers.

Clean linen Rags will be taken in
payment for snuff at the mill.
Said Snuff to be had also by
he quantity, at Mr. John Moylan's
Store in Lexington.

JUST RECEIVED

And now **OPENING** by
ALEXANDER AND JAMES

PARKER

A large and general assortment of
Merchandise well calculated for
the Season.

IN two stores, one of them in
a framed house opposite the
court house, the other in a brick
opposite the State-House, which
they will sell on the very low-
est terms for cash.

CLEAN LINEN

R A G S

Will be taken at the George
Town Fulling mill, for dress-
ing Cloth, by
CRAIG & LOGAN.

THE subscribers inform their friends
and the public, that they have a
FULLING MILL on South Elkhorn,
near John Parker's Grist mill, where
fulling and dyeing will be carried on in
its various branches: They have a plenty
of water at present, and expect will have
all summer, without it should prove un-
common dry. They receive Cloth at
Harris Taylor's tavern in Lexington, as
the sign of Gen. Washington on the first
day of every Fayette court, and at Captain
Sharp's at Woodford Court house on the
first day of that Court, and will return
to the Court following. Those Gentle-
men who will favor them with their cus-
tom, shall have their work done in the
neat and best manner.

James Ware and
Michael Welch.
N. B. They have employed Major
Cox's Glib to carry on the business. If

JUST RECEIVED,

And now opening at the sub-
scribers store in Lexington at the
corner of high and cross
streets, a good assortment of
MERCHANDISE,

Which he will sell on the
lowest terms for cash, to-
bacco, rye, corn, pork, beef,
butter, cheese, and furs of all
kinds.

All those indebted to the
subscriber, are requested to
make immediate payment, as
they need expect no further in-
dulgence.

if **Christopher Kiser,**

WANTED,

An Apprentice to the Hating busi-
ness; enquire of the Printer,
Lexington, Feb. 16, 1793